

INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

WILLIAM J. BROWN, Editor.

INDIANAPOLIS:

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1852.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOSEPH A. WRIGHT, of Perry County.
FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
ASHBEL P. WILLARD, of Floyd County.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
NEHEMIAH HAYDEN, of Rush County.
FOR AUDITOR OF STATE,
JOHN P. DUNN, of Perry County.
FOR TREASURER OF STATE,
ELIJAH NEWLAND, of Washington County.
FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT,
WILLIAM D. STUART, of Cass County,
ANDREW DAVIDSON, of Decatur County,
SAMUEL E. PERKINS, of Marion County,
ADOLPH L. ROACHE, of Harrison County.
FOR CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HORACE E. CARTER, of Montgomery County.
FOR CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT,
WILLIAM B. BEACH, of Boone County.
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
WM C. LARRABEE, of Putnam County.

Democratic Electoral Ticket.

STATE AT LARGE,
JOHN PETTIT, of Tippecanoe County.
JAMES H. LANE, of Dearborn County.
DISTRICT ELECTORS,
First—BENJ. R. EDMONSTON, of Dubois County.
Second—JAMES S. ATHON, of Clark County.
Third—JOHN A. HENDRICKS, of Jefferson County.
Fourth—EZEKIEL DUMONT, of Dearborn Co.
Fifth—WILLIAM G. GROSE, of Henry County.
Sixth—WILLIAM J. BROWN, of Marion County.
Seventh—OLIVER P. DAVIS, of Vermillion County.
Eighth—LORENZO C. DOUGHERTY, of Boone Co.
Ninth—NORMAN EDDY, of St. Joseph County.
Tenth—REUBEN J. DAWSON, of Dubois County.
Eleventh—JAMES F. McDOWELL, of Grant County.

FOR STATE SENATOR,

LEVI L. TODD.

[Election on the first Monday in April, 1852.]

In Democracy is our Safety.

To be a Democrat is to be more than to say "I belong to the Democratic party." It is a fact, which no one, Whig or Democrat, will dispute, that there are in the United States two great leading political parties. It is a fact, too, that the principles of these parties, their foundation and essence, are opposed and antagonistic to each other. Whiggery will admit that its principles differ from the principles of the Democratic party. And now that it comes to be inquired, and let every thinking man inquire, what is Democracy, to which Whiggery is an enemy? Memory will serve many, and history all, to answer, beyond a doubt, that the principles of Democracy are, and ever have been, the sentiment—the voice of the people. From the people, Democracy springs—it cannot come from elsewhere. In the people it lives. Without the people it dies. But it may be asked, are not the Whigs the people too? If the Whigs are for the people, then they are; for, in a political sense, the people, which is for the people. Lately, the American people have had a clear demonstration of what party is for the people. They have seen Whiggery unveiled, and looked upon its face. And have they not seen that smile it has worn so sweetly heretofore wreathed into a snarl? The shadow goes before the substance. Beginnings have their consummation. Rules produce their result. A rule of conduct in the life of a man will bring him to a certain end. So of a body of men—of a nation—the conduct, the action, is an index to the ultimate consequence. And now let us inquire, what is this demonstration, this unveiling of the face of Whiggery, which shows from present movements the consummation, the end of that demonstration? It is this; and let every man see in it what is Democracy, and where it is.

In Europe there is a nation, once independent and free, governed by a people, and a Constitution of that people, that is now the crushed, manacled, bleeding slave of a usurping, tyrannical power. That nation (the Hungarians) has dared to lift the arm of independence, and to unfurl its own banner of liberty. Power—the power of the sword has prevailed against it, and it is now at the mercy of a despot. The voice of the people, the murmur of freedom, has been stifled by the thunder of artillery. The jewels of equality, of individuality, of independence, of human rights, have been robbed from their owners and ground under the heel of a foreign monarch. A nation is to be blotted out, because it dares to rise for "man is free." It is well known (for his name was here as the champion of human equality, self-government, long before he came) that there is now in our land one Louis Kossuth, the Governor of Hungary. His mission is a mission from man to man. He comes not from court and king. He comes from a people to a people. What is he asked? He tells us the story of his country and his country's wrongs. He tells us how that his nation is to be enslaved—how that the spark of freedom is to be smothered—its light cut off forever at the base, gruff breath of a frowning tyrant. He asks us, "Have we pity? And his is no idle story. We know his truth. In the voice of that nation from across the sea, come back, it seems, as if he echoed from our own infant tones, when we too cried, "help!" And this is our own voice we hear—the voice of liberty, struggling, stifled by oppression. Shall we listen? May we sympathize? May we lift our voice and cry, "God speed Liberty!" Oh no, "no interference with the political relations of foreign governments." This is Whig doctrine. "Am I my brother's keeper?" This is Whig doctrine. This small demonstration of Whig principles shows where is the true feeling—the spirit of Democracy. Who is it that sympathizes? Who is it that takes the side of the people—that says the people of a nation have a right to govern themselves? What is it that dares to dare the magnanimity to utter the sentiment to the broad world, that all men have the right upon their own soil to be free—to govern themselves? Is it the Whig party? No. They say we have no right to open our mouth. They, therefore, sympathize with the master who forces upon his serfs the iron collar of slavery. They sympathize with the spender of the court and the golden drapery of the monarch. Will this doctrine do for the people? We have what we should preserve. The people have here liberty and equality. Is it worth preserving? Let them watch the little beginnings of Whiggery. Let them reflect and see to what end the sympathy of Whiggery with foreign courts will lead. Shall we form alliances of friendship with kings to forge chains for the people? Or shall not our voice and our strength be to lift up the down-trodden and oppressed of all climes? This is Democratic doctrine. This is the doctrine that the Democratic party dare utter to the world. It may seem a small matter to talk about the tendency of this country to monarchy, but let the people guard well their rights; let them watch the tendencies of the doctrines of the two great parties; let them inquire which way the sympathy of either goes—whether to kings or to people—and then let them use their power to their own advantage. Let them inquire, are the rights of the people safe with that party which withholds its sympathy for those struggling for freedom? Are the rights of the people safe with that party that defends the right of kings to subjugate and hold in slavery neighboring nations? Are the rights of the people safe with that party whose principle is, that power is right? No—it is a truth that in Democracy alone is the safety of the people. The people's rights are only safe with that party whose principle is, that the whole earth is not too broad for freedom. Reflect—think upon it. Whiggery makes its demonstration in favor of the monarchies of the old world, let the people here make their demonstration, for their

own protection, at the ballot-box; let them vote for the principle, Democracy throughout the world. It is right, and that party is right that advocates it.

¶The Democracy of New Jersey seem to be marshaling their forces for the November election. Indeed, the fight there has already commenced. At the municipal election held in the city of Camden last Tuesday, they gave an earnest of what the future will bring to light. The election was for Mayor and other city officers, and resulted in a complete triumph over Galphin Whiggery and Nativism combined. The Democratic Candidates were chosen over their Whig competitors by a very handsome majority. It is the first victory ever achieved by the Democracy since the organization of the city—but it will not be the last.

¶BENJAMIN SATTERTHWAIT delivered a lecture in Lafayette, on last Wednesday evening, on Religion, Democracy, and Spiritual Rappings. The first two naturally came under each other, but we cannot see what Spiritual Rappings have to do with either Democracy or Religion, as, according to the Journal the rappers have all enlisted under the banner of "Old Nick" and "Old Scott," and are giving the Whigs all the "aid and comfort" they will be likely to receive during the present political campaign.

¶From the Louisville Democrat we learn that the work of rebuilding the burnt portion of the Indiana Penitentiary has been commenced. We understand the building is to be a penitentiary, and also to be enlarged. Additional cell houses will also be built. D. W. Miller, of New Albany, has the contract.

¶The Legislature of Delaware, previous to its adjournment, passed a law declaring that children of manumitted slaves shall not possess free, as heretofore, on arriving at a certain age, but shall be held in slavery as long as they live.

Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad.

The directors of this road, in their late annual report, state that the grading and bridging on the whole line is nearly completed. Trains have been delivered for the first division, from Lafayette to Lebanon, nearly equal to its wants, and the residue are in process of delivery. The have also been contracted for the remainder of the road, from Wales 5,000 gross tons of T rail, which 2,100 tons have been delivered at Lafayette, and the remainder are on the way. It was the expectation of the company to have received some of their iron during the past summer, but the same has been delayed, and will have been laid before winter. As it happened, but 7 miles were laid before operations were suspended by the frost, but it is the intention of the company to resume the work early in the spring, and they are confident that in the month of September next the whole line will be ready for the cars.

The company have derived their means from the following sources:

Individual stock	\$234,750
7 per cent. bonds of the city of Lafayette	120,000
Per cent. company bonds (unredeemed)	350,000
Miscellaneous cash payments	4,075
Total	\$709,825

Their present available means are \$166,000. The expenditures from the organization of the company to the present time, have been \$488,197. The entire cost of the road bed and wooden superstructure was \$170,187.50, or \$27.29 per mile, which is considerably below the average cost of railroads.

The company base their estimates of the business of the road upon the character of the country through which it runs, and the important connections it forms with other roads. Lafayette is situated on the Wabash, at the head of steamboat navigation, and is the largest exporting city of the State. The State of Indiana lies fair to become the largest inland capital in the Union, while the country lying between the two cities, and along the line of the road is unequalled in fertility, and is as thickly settled as the average of the State of New York. Her cities are in a good time. The Lafayette and Indianapolis railroad, by means of the various roads diverging from the capital of the State, will be placed in connection with the important cities of Louisville, Columbus, and Cincinnati. It will also connect the city of New York, her cities, and the cities of the Mississippi to the Wabash. It will open a communication at once with Indianapolis and Chicago, and will become a link in the great chain extending from Iowa to the Atlantic cities.

From these connections the company expect to derive a large through traffic, which together with the local traffic, will render their road a highly profitable one. Railroad Journal.

¶The baptism of the infant of Prince and Princess Murat took place at the Elysee. The infant was held at the baptismal font by the Prince-President and the Princess Mathilde.

The prodigious contrasts of condition in the fortunes of the quondam master of Germany and gambler and gambler, the actual President of the French Republic, are not without parallel in the lives of his followers. There are many of us who remember Mr. Lucien Murat, the rollicking, sporting, good-natured soul, who formerly dwelt at the corner of the late Joseph Bonaparte's estate at Bordentown, N. J. His wife taught a little village school, by way of feeding and fostering herself and lord. Lucien, prince as he was, lived little like a prince—save in the indulgence of his venery tastes. From this time, without dignity or magnificence, we secure has been assumed to the height of whatever French President has to lend him. He wears the velvet uniform of a Senator. His finances are said to flourish, thanks to the thrift of Louis Philippe, of blessed and kind memory. His offerings are greeted with every promise of having a position and making a noise in the world. Prince-Princes, and Princesses not Presidents, superintend the christening, and give them a sort of congenial notoriety. And to crown all, there is the ceremony of Lucien wearing a crown in good time if the contents of the sealed nomination deposited in the archives of State be correctly reported; for has not his imperial highness Prince Louis named him as his successor to the imperial throne? And would any successor of ordinary pretensions take a risk on his imperial highness's life at any calculable premium? What shall we say when we read in history of one Emperor Lucien, with whom in other days we have hobnobbed familiarly over cold punch at Bordentown, or startled the woodcock along the low banks of the Delaware?—N. Y. Times.

¶The Whigs fancy because Messrs. Case, Buchanan, Douglas and others have, respectively, the warm friends of Whiggery in the press, that we are bound to have a grand "burst up." The "whig" is father to the thought. The Whigs may ironically cry out "the harmonious Democracy," but they will find, in the end, that it is a mere joke. The Whig party was never better prepared for a campaign. They are eager to begin it. They are determined to make it like the campaign of Napoleon, when he marched on Vienna. They intend to whip the Whigs in the preliminary skirmishes, and to annihilate them in the final battle. We shall have an able General to lead us; either of those most prominently named, have the confidence of the masses and would rally the enthusiasm of the whole party around them.

We do not wish Whiggery to deceive itself with the idea of democratic dissensions. There will be no dissensions when the contest is between Democracy and Whiggery. Instead of relying on our dissensions, marshal your own ranks; consolidate your columns; reconcile Fillmore and Sewardism; Scott's nationality with Webster's humbugery of constitutional unionism; dova-tail and splice your timbers; rivet and weld your discordant materials; bring forward your best and your strongest; we intend to demolish you, and we wish to do it in fair fight, and so effectually that you cannot complain thereafter. —Louisiana Courier.

¶The Sons of Temperance, in Massachusetts, number about 40,000, and they are wide awake for the Maine Law, at least 99 out of every 100 of them. The number of Divisions of the Order, we see it stated, now amounts to over 6,500, in America and Europe, and the members to upwards of 270,000. Canada West has 334 Divisions, and 20,000 members.

¶At a recent conference of churches in Grotton, Mass., the identical bible used by JOHN ROBERTS the martyr, and was carried by him to the stake, some of the leaves of which bear the marks of the flames, was brought to the conference by a descendant of the martyr.

¶EQUIVOCAL.—The question is often asked, who is entitled to the title of Equivocal, in the United States, according to usage? The answer is plain—every man who has taken to himself a wife!

¶Editors and printers are on the rise. There are fourteen editors in the Massachusetts Legislature, and six printers in the Pennsylvania Senate.

¶By the last census it appears that in Iowa there are 10,000 more males than females.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 23, 1852.

State Senator.

In accordance with the usage of the party, the Democratic County Committee met on Saturday and nominated a candidate for State Senator in place of N. McCarty, resigned. The nominee is LEVI L. TODD, of Perry township, a man on whom the Democracy can rally all their strength. He is one of the best citizens of Marion county and well qualified for the station.

As a Democrat, he will endeavor, if elected, to subvert the true interests of the people.

The election is on the first Monday in April, and if the Democracy turn out in their strength, they can secure the election of Capt. Todd.

Rally to the polls, Democrats! Give a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together, and success is certain.

Editorial Correspondence.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 15, 1852.

Through much tribulation we reached this place, the capital of the good old commonwealth of Pennsylvania, this evening. The road from Pittsburgh is badly conducted. They seldom, if ever, make the connections, and, therefore, do not carry passengers through according to their schedule time. From Pittsburgh to Turtle creek, 12 miles, the road is completed. From there to Beattie's station, 23 miles, over a turnpike road, is passed in coaches. We left the station at 8 o'clock. The rain was descending in torrents. There were over two hundred passengers and we did not reach the railroad until near three o'clock. Just as night set in the winding course of the Conemaugh, which was dashing and roaring down like a mountain torrent, in one of the defiles, covered with a thick pine forest, we encountered a heavy land slide which had covered the road for near a quarter of a mile. This obstructed our progress, and we were compelled to wade through water, snow, mud and mire around the impediment, to take the cars on the opposite side, which had been for hours waiting for us. From this point to Johnstown we met with no difficulty. At this place we took the Portage railroad, by which the mountain is ascended by five inclined planes. The cars are drawn up by engines and let down on the opposite side of the mountain by the same process. We were from ten o'clock at night, until daylight next morning, making this portage. At ten o'clock we left the Mountain House, near Hollidaysburg, passing through Huntingdon, Millin, and several other villages. We reached this place at 4 o'clock, P. M., too late to make the connection with the cars for Baltimore. We shall, therefore, instead of going through from Pittsburgh to Baltimore in twenty-six hours as they profess to carry passengers, be more than fifty in making the latter point. I would advise passengers to take the old route by Cumberland as more safe and expeditious.

The Legislature is in session here, and I had the pleasure of meeting several old friends. The Democratic Convention, with much unanimity, have instructed their delegates in favor of Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency. Thirty-four delegates, all personal and political friends of their favorite, have been appointed. These delegates have no second choice, and from the beginning to the ending will vote for old Buck as Pennsylvania's last chance for the Presidency. W. J. B.

WASHINGTON, CITY, March 17, 1852.

I reached this place last evening. Senator Bright, who has not enjoyed good health through the winter, has returned home for his family. He will be back to his post in a few days. Gov. Whitcomb has been absent for some weeks. He is at Brooklyn, N. Y., undergoing medical treatment. His health is very precarious. Mr. Robinson is just recovering from a severe bilious attack. The rest of our Delegation are well, and maintaining their positions with much credit.

Judge Adams, the new Senator from Mississippi, and Col. Waller, from California, appeared to-day and took the required oaths. But little is doing in Congress—three speeches were made in the House to-day and the subject of all was the Presidency. Mr. Appleton, of Maine, made a very calm, deliberate, and creditable effort, in which he complimented the different gentlemen of the democratic party whose names have been canvassed for the Presidency; declaring his willingness to support any of them, and pledging the vote of Maine for the nominee of the Baltimore Convention. He was followed by Townsend, a free-soiler, from Ohio, who had the impudence to undertake to speak for the democracy of that State. He was corrected by his colleagues Messrs. Aldrich and Edgerton, who declared that he was not authorized to speak for their constituents or the democratic party of the State. Col. Gorman finally asked him who he had voted for in 1848. This rather disconcerted the gentleman. He was compelled to admit that he had supported Van Buren and Adams. This admission destroyed the effect of his speech, and he sat down in much confusion, feeling that he had not made much by his assault on slavery and the fugitive slave law. These unprofitable discussions protract business, and are attended with no beneficial results, but I fear they will be continued until the nominations are made. Mr. Chandler, Whig, from Philadelphia, made the concluding speech, which I did not hear. W. J. B.

Marion County Democratic Committee.

At a meeting of the members of the Marion County Democratic Committee, held in the State Sentinel Counting-room, on Saturday, March 20th, 1852, on motion, LEVI A. HARDESTY of Lawrence township, was called to the Chair, and J. M. TALBOT appointed Secretary.

On motion of Emsley Wright of Washington township, the committee proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Senator to fill the vacancy of N. McCarty, resigned. Six townships were represented. The following was the result of the first ballot:

Centre	L. L. Todd	P. Hoshbrook
Wayne	.....	.....
Lawrence	.....	.....
Franklin	.....	.....
Washington	.....	.....
Perry	.....	.....

Levi L. Todd was declared nominated.

On motion the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Democratic County Committee unanimously recommend to the zealous support of the Democracy of Marion county, Levi L. Todd of Perry township, as a candidate for State Senator to fill the vacancy of Nicholas McCarty, resigned, and solicit a general attendance at the polls on the first Monday in April next.

On motion, Dr. Loftin was unanimously chosen to fill the vacancy in this committee, caused by the death of Adam Wright of Pike township.

The first Saturday in August was designated as the day for holding the county Convention to make the regular nominations for county officers, and the several townships were requested to send full delegations to said Convention.

L. A. HARDESTY, Chairman.

J. M. TALBOT, Secretary.

¶Dr. Crawford, of Decatur county, intends going to Oregon, and has resigned his seat in the Senate. His successor is to be elected on the 1st Monday in April.

¶The Whigs pretend to be very much elated that they have got "old Nick" after J. Wright. Of course he is after him and will continue to be after him as well after the election as before it. They seem to forget that "old Nick" has always been an opponent of Democracy—having been not only always a Whig, but the very first Whig of all.

¶The population of Oregon, exclusive of Indians, is now twenty thousand.

Armed Intervention.

We commend the following article from the New York Daily Times, to the consideration of those Whigs who are horrified at the idea of the United States Government intervening in the affairs of Europe only so much as to speak a word in favor of the rights of the people and republicanism. We suppose that Mr. Fillmore and the rest of the Whigs think that the Farewell Address of Washington, which they misinterpret so abominably, applies only to countries governed by Christian Kings and Prince Presidents, who rule by the "grace of God," and who have navies and armies under their control; and has no reference to miserable heathens whose navies consist of lubberly junks, and whose armies are composed of men armed only with ugly faces and hideous yells.

What has become of the Whig horror of filibustering? Is an armed expedition against Cuba more an act of piracy than this authorized "exploration" of Japan? What a pity it is that there is not somebody to follow the example of this very consistent anti-filibustering, anti-intervention administration, and send forth a proclamation warning his sublimity, the "Governor General" of Japan, that a "band of outlaws and pirates" are about to make an irruption into his dominions.

What a very consistent administration this is! When Republicanism in Europe asks the aid of only a protest against oppression, Whiggery gets into a terrible stew and quotes in opposition, Washington's Farewell Address as glibly as the Devil sometimes quotes scripture to accomplish his objects; but when some Whig merchant asks that the government should interfere to compel the Japanese to change their commercial policy—a matter entirely of their own domestic concern—straightway this intervention-hating administration, forgetting not only the Farewell Address, but justice and the rights of nations, flits out an armed expedition with orders "to effect a landing at Jeddo, the capital city of Japan, at all hazards."

Will our neighbor of the Journal take a look at the Farewell Address, and then hold forth on the following: "A telegraphic dispatch, from Washington speaks of the objects of the expedition now fitting out for Japan: 'It is designed to effect a landing at Jeddo, the capital city of Japan, at all hazards; and orders have been given to make various explorations on shore, and to leave no efforts untried to open commercial intercourse with that long-sealed people.'"

We fear our Government is losing that reverence for Washington's policy which is so becoming an ornament to it, and is launching out into perilous experiments and dangerous expeditions. Why should we send out our men, to stand on foreign ground? Would it not be better to attend to our own affairs, and let other nations attend to theirs? Let us listen to the counsels of wisdom, and be satisfied with the honest way, by the assistance of the moment, into these rash interventions in the affairs of others. Will not the agents and emissaries of Austria among us come to the rescue of this country? Will they not come up "unto the breach," to preserve the principles of Washington from degradation, and the character of the country from degradation?

There are differences, it is true, between this case and others, which have elicited the protest of the Whigs. For example, are not going to help or countenance any people in resisting despotism and asserting their rights; if they were, the Austrian organs would feel this to be a case requiring their instant interference. Besides, there is nobody to be offended in this case—no body worth mentioning, that is. We can bombard the Japanese towns without danger of receiving any shots in return. We can butcher her helpless natives by hundreds in her capital, where we are to make a stand at all hazards, and probably not lose a man of our side. "All the hazards" of this exploit will not amount to much. But it won't do to "intervene" thus in the affairs of Russia, or Austria, or France. We must not countenance the first need of the oppressed Japanese people; but it behooves us to tremble when a Frenchman cheers our flag at Marseilles, lest we should be "compromised" and presently annihilated. There's a degree of distinction to be observed in all these cases, especially where value is also required. We shall hear of nothing but "intervention" and "deeds of high empire," from our squadron off Japan, before many months have rolled away. We have made up our minds deliberately to let Japan understand that we are a "power on earth"—though the first need of the oppressed Japanese people. We are in favor of neutrality, strict neutrality—wherever there is any danger in intervention. But where we have nothing to fear, we may as well let the world understand, we don't intend to fear anything. That will be something gained, at all events.

Oh, what a lie!

A correspondent of the Brookline American who writes over the signature of "Spectator," says that hundreds of dollars were expended by the State Government in receiving Gov. Kossuth.

The aggregate amount expended by the State during Kossuth's visit was not ONE CENT. Think of that, ye tax-payers! The State will be ruined at this rate.

¶The Infant Drummer had one of the largest audiences to hear him that ever visited a public exhibition in Cincinnati, on Saturday last. A understand he will be here sometime this week.

¶Henry Clay, in a recent letter, expresses his preference for Millard Fillmore for President.

¶Col. Jno. J. Pickett has purchased an interest in the Times, the new democratic paper at Louisville.

[From the Madison Courier.]

A Card.

The committee appointed by the Legislature to meet Gov. Kossuth at Cincinnati and escort him to Indianapolis, take this method of tendering to Hon. John Brough, President of the Madison & Indianapolis Railroad Company, and Capt. Thos. T. Wright, of the Flying Wisconsin, and the accomplished lady of Capt. Wright their heartfelt thanks, and the thanks of Gov. Kossuth and suite for the courtesy and attention shown to them while passing over the Railroad and in traveling on the boat, to and from Indianapolis.

J. H. LANE,
R. D. OWEN,
ALEX. F. MORRISON,
COLON TURMAN,
and others of the Committee.

[From the Buffalo Courier.]

The Japan Expedition—Filibustering on a Grand Scale!

This expedition will form a new era in the naval history of the country, and is a pretty well understood to be to effect a landing at Jeddo, the capital city of Japan, at all hazards; and orders have been given to make various explorations on shore, and to leave no efforts untried to open commercial intercourse with that nation. It is supposed the expedition will arrive in the summer months. The following vessels will compose the squadron:—

The steamer Mississippi, flag, Captain McCluney, having on board Commodore Perry commander of the squadron.
Steam frigate Susquehanna, Captain Buchanan.
Steamer Princeton, Commander Sidney Smith Lee.
Sloop-of-war St. Marys, commander G. A. McGruder.
Sloop-of-war Plymouth, Commander John Kelly.
Sloop-of-war Saratoga, Commander Wm. L. Walker.
Brig Perry, Lieut. Fairfax.
Store ship Supply, Lieut. Arthur St. Clair.
Napoleon B. Harrison, naval storekeeper, stationed at the Eastern Pacific.

The Susquehanna, Plymouth and Saratoga are already on the Pacific coast, awaiting the arrival of the remainder of the squadron. The St. Marys is now on the way to Japan, having on board the Japanese sailors, and on reaching Japan will await the arrival of the squadron. The residue of the squadrons will probably get under way in the course of April.

This is a large force—so large as to justify the supposition that the objects of the Expedition are not peaceful, but rather such as are to be accomplished by the free use of powder and ball. Nor, it appears, are the people of Japan ignorant that the American Republic is about to pay them the honor of this visit. The Government of the United States has already appealed to the Government of Holland, for aid to enable it to resist what it regards as a threatened invasion. Holland declines giving such aid. If the Japanese cannot obtain it elsewhere, Mr. Fillmore and Commodore PERRY can go ahead without probable opposition, make their "explorations" and "open commercial intercourse" as fast as Providence will permit. But of the necessity and decency of the thing, to say nothing about its legality under the laws of civilization and the rights of nations, of which we hear so much, our people will have their own opinion.

¶A petition in favor of the Maine Law has been signed by 11,000 persons in Cincinnati.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 24, 1852.

Railroad Connections.

We learn that it has been finally arranged, for the Bellefontaine and Indiana, the Columbus, Piqua, and Indiana, and the Greenville and Miami Railroads of Ohio, to connect directly, with the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Railroad, in the same passenger depot building at the new town of Union, on the line dividing the states of Indiana and Ohio. This must give great facilities to travelers on these several through lines.

¶The Aurora Standard, says that, in the Democratic party, dissatisfaction towards the nomination of Governor Wright "reigns throughout the entire State, and it is rumored about here that numbers of the most prominent Democrats are now busily engaged in getting up another Convention for the purpose of bringing out some one of their party who can command the united vote of the State."

The "father of lies" in his palmy days could not begin to equal this. Horace Greeley will please to hand over that hat; and the Standard will take its position at the head of the Whig Press of the United States, unapproachable in its magnificent mendacity.

¶The locos will be convinced next October by the potent logic of the ballot box that the people cannot tolerate their abuse and hypercriticism.—Vincennes Gas.

The Whigs are trying very hard just now to get up a new party for the October election. They can never accomplish anything unless they go to work upon the high-pressure principle—and generally burst up on election days. There is no doubt but that "the locos will be convinced next October by the potent logic of the ballot box that the people" are not to be humbugged by Whig abuse-seekers, and that they will not "tolerate" any "abuses and hypercriticism." They have had plenty of that during the last three years. Our opponents, like the general body, are only whistling to keep up their courage. They know that nothing but defeat awaits them in October and November next.—Warrick Democrat.

QUERY.—What does the Gazette man mean by "hypercriticism?"

¶The Richmond Palladium says that Mr. McCarty, the Whig candidate for Governor, has no "partisan feelings." It seems to be the misfortune of the Whig party that the moment they nominate a man for any office, from President down to Constable, he becomes immediately ashamed of his partisan associates, and hastens to disavow any but personal connections with them. Whatever may be the policy which dictates such a course of conduct on the part of Whig candidates, we should think that party would feel not at all compelled by it.

¶Camden, in New Jersey, directly opposite to Philadelphia, has heretofore always been a whig city. At the recent election, however, the whigs almost to a man dropped their candidate and voted for a native American—the Whig candidate receiving only 512. A few of the honest Whigs disgusted at such conduct, refused to be sold to the natives and voted for the Democratic candidate, who was elected. "Straws show which way the wind blows."

From Oregon.

The Delphi Pioneer publishes a letter from Robert McEer, Jr. dated in Oregon October 25th, to a gentleman in Delphi from which we make the following extracts:

The products of the soil are so near spontaneous that wheat, oats and potatoes of the best quality and in large quantities than I ever saw in the State are raised from one sowing with a small expenditure of labor. Wheat is worth \$1.00 per bushel, and plenty of it; Flour is worth \$3.00 and \$4.00 per barrel. Potatoes are worth 25 cents per bushel. The natives of this country feed their hogs on wheat and oats. Oats are worth \$1.00 per bushel. Turnips of extraordinary size and quality are produced in this region and are worth 50 cents per bushel. Cabbages are also raised in great quantities and often taken to the California and Oregon mines—they are worth 25 cents per bushel. Fruit can be raised here more abundantly than in the States, because not so much exposed to the changes of temperature nor the frosts of cold winters.

The farmers are the most independent set of men I ever saw—they don't work hard, yet they have good crops for their doers for all the products of their farms and thus they make money out of a small amount of labor.

Mechanics, wages are high, but there is little work to do, because there is little used. I can get work at carpentering at \$5.00 per day, yet I am going to take a claim, I think now, in the Umpqua Valley which is said to be better than this. American horses are worth from \$125 to \$200 dollars. Oxen from 75 to 150 dollars—cows from 25 to 75 dollars per head and hogs from 10 to 12 dollars per hundred pounds. Dry goods are about double—hardware, is also very high.

Grace Greenwood.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, says:

I am requested to state that the paragraph which appeared in the N. Y. Evening Post of Friday last, stating that "Grace Greenwood" is upon the point of emigrating for Europe with the design of appearing on the stage in England, is a ridiculous fabrication. This charming writer may indeed visit the Old World in the course of the coming summer, though even this is not fully determined upon, but she has not the slightest intention of attempting any histrionic performance, either in the connection alluded to or in any other. The ladies would be obliged if the gentlemen would mind their own business.

[From the Madison Courier.]

¶The Whigs papers are filled with articles upon what they are pleased to call the "Troubles of the Democracy." The greatest trouble they really find in the Democratic party is that it exists at all.

¶We notice in several of our exchanges, a statement that Hon. Alex. Duncan, of Ohio, was drowned near Cincinnati, a few weeks since. Such is not the fact—the person drowned was a son of Dr. Duncan.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The earnings of this road for the month of February have been \$122,075.40, of which \$96,849.63 from the main stem, and \$25,225.77 from the Washington branch.

¶The Louisville Democrat understands the steamer Beck